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POCKET FARRIER

FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF

HORSES, CATTLE AND DOGS,

PLAINLY DESCRIBING

Diseases to which They are Subject, the Causes,
Symptoms, and Proper Treatment;

ALSO,

Management in Cases of Accident;

BRIEFLY DIGESTED FROM THE MOST APPROVED
PRACTICE IN EUROPEAN VETERINARY
INSTITUTIONS, AS CONDENSED BY

ALEX. ROHM, V. S.

REVISED, WITH EMENDATIONS, BY ANOTHER HAND.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

Indications of a Sound and Well Formed Horse;
also, Views upon the Best Formation of the Udder in the
Dairy Cow, and the Points Exemplified in both
HEIFER AND BULL CALVES.

BRISTOL, PA.

WM. BACHE, PUBLISHER.

1874.

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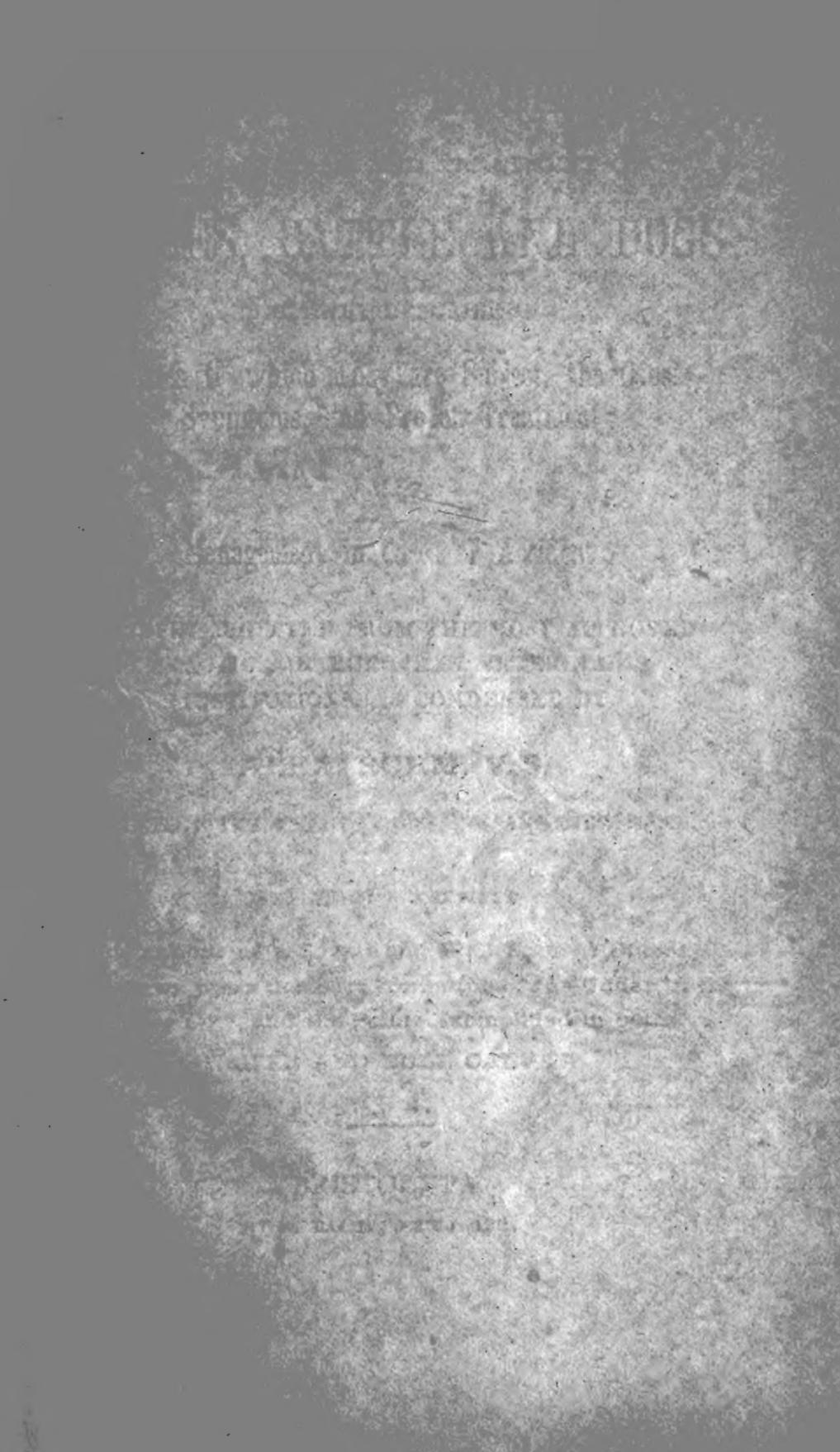
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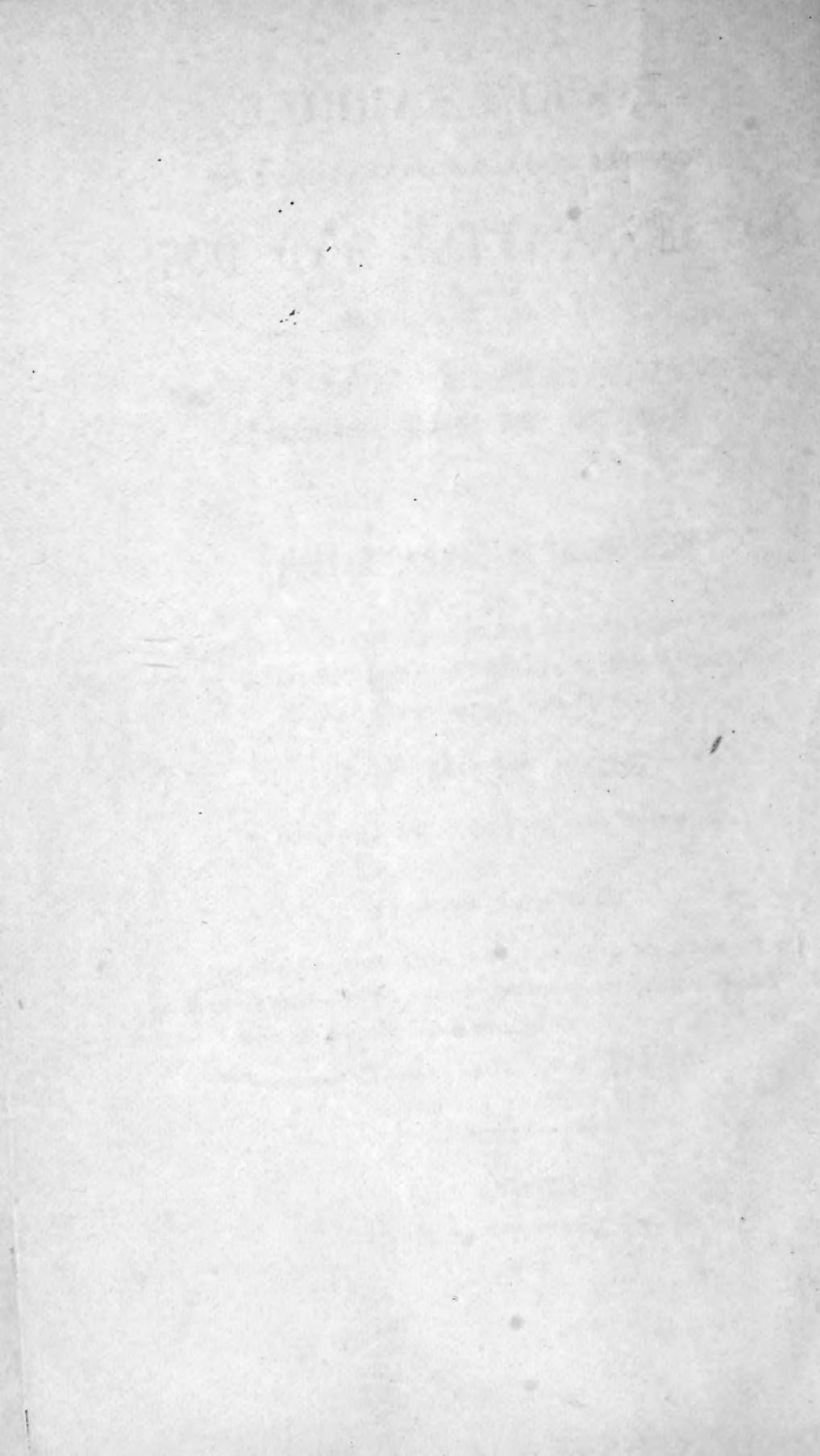
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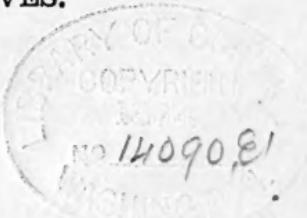
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1. **BOOK PLATE**
2. **TO THE AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER**
3. **OF THE CAT AND DOG**

S F 75
R 65

4. **BY WILLIAM BACHE**
5. **Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, by**

6. **WILLIAM BACHE,**

7. **In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.**

to the following points for ascertaining the age of a horse.

POINTS FOR ASCERTAINING THE AGE AND VIEWING THE CONDITION OF HORSES.

FOR AGE.—In the colt there is a distinct cavity in all the milk teeth, which gradually decreases and becomes obliterated till about the time they are supplanted by the second set. There are

AT 6 MOS. OLD, 6 incisors and 12 grinders, (3 on each side of the upper and lower jaw).

“ **1 YEAR OLD**, two permanent grinders are added to each jaw, (16 in all).

“ **2 YEARS OLD**, the front teeth have their cavities filled up, as horses of 8 years old, while they lose their milk grinders in each jaw.

“ **2½ OR 3 YEARS OLD**, they cast their front incisors, and soon thereafter the two next.

“ **4 YEARS OLD**, new grinders appear, 6 on each side; and soon afterward the two corner teeth of the incisors make appearance; next the full set of tushes, when they are no longer considered as colts.

“ **5 YEARS OLD**, (now having a full set of second or adult teeth,) a black colored cavity will immediately appear in the center line of the lower incisors.

“ **6 YEARS OLD** this black cavity disappears in the two middle lower teeth, and

“ **7 YEARS OLD** the cavities of the next two are filled up; the tushes also become worn and blunted; and

“ **8 YEARS OLD** the two corner teeth present the same blunted appearance.

“ **10 YEARS OLD** the cavities in the upper front teeth become likewise obliterated and the tushes rounded; and thereafter the incisors gradually commence to project outwardly, and the animal ranks as an old horse.

For DEFECTS, the “Symptoms” of External Diseases, as explained in this “Pocket Farrier,” are amply in-

structive for acquiring knowledge which will enable the examiner to determine the general soundness of a horse.

A short-backed horse, having the ribs close to the hips, is generally supposed to keep in good condition upon less feed than such as are long-flanked, while the latter are usually found to be the faster upon the road, especially if the shoulder is somewhat buried or hidden and slants backward. Still, some quick moving horses, and among these at least one of notoriety (Messenger), have presented a reverse, or projecting, conformation of shoulders.

FOR SOUNDNESS.—In examining for soundness, it must be borne in mind that even some young horses have wind-galls and other sprains arising from neglect in shortening their fore hoofs, when necessary, before being broken and put to work.—See “Hoofs of Colts,” page 17.

In BIDDING for a horse, he should first be watched and inspected in the stable, for such vices as crib-biting, for chronic cough, and such affections as are more readily shown when at the manger. Examine the EYES for defects, cataracts, blemishes, and for inflammation; the NOSTRILS for tumors and discharges indicating disease; the BREATHING for broken wind, roaring and grunting; the SHOE for signs of cutting; the HAUNCH BONES for fracture, lameness; the THROAT for marks of a crib-biting strap; the TEETH for marks of crib-biting and for age; the GLANDS of the lower jaw for ulceration, puffiness; the WITHERS for enlargement or for bruises; the SHOULDERS for tumors, abrasions, sprains; the KNEES for swellings and blemishes; the SHANK for splent and sprain; the FETLOCKS for enlargement, windgalls, and signs of old hurts leaving defects; the PASTERNS for ringbone; the FOOT for thrush, corns, sandcrack, founder, contortion; the STIFLE for enlargement; the HOCK for capped hock, curb, thorough-pin, bone and bog spavin; the GROIN and SCROTUM for rupture and swelling; the ACTION for style of movement, balkiness, for lameness, stringhalt, palsy, shivering, staggers.

MILCH MIRRORS IN COWS.

INSTRUCTION.

ESCUTCHEON (Mirror).—The form of the udder and also the set-on of the abdomen hair, distinct from the ordinary body hair, as it runs in the better class of milking stock, It begins at a line from before the front quarters of the bag and runs backward and upward to and around the vulva, while in front of the forward teats (in better stock) it makes a dividing line with the body hair, and sets toward the animal's head.

ABDOMEN VIEW OF UDDER.—The udder is viewed as constituting two divisions and four quarters—the two hind and the two fore quarters: these latter are designated "abdomen teats."

POINTS OF MILKING STOCK.—Depth in flank, particularly incident with a wedge-shaped carcass, not universal, as cows with a vertical mirror (narrow and long,) other points being unexceptionable, have proved first class milkers, but perhaps more expensive keepers. However, the body of the cow should be rather short than long; the udder squarely set on, and prominent in the abdomen quarters as well as in the rear;—teats large, full, uniform; best stock 2 to 3 exits for milk-flow; milk veins prominent, and in front dividing and branching off; udder soft, loose, yielding, quite shrunken after being emptied.

REVERSE.—Vertical mirror in the rear, and abdomen quarters running up sharp or concave; all down-running hair underneath abdomen and inside the thighs; small and not uniformly shaped teats; udder convex and narrow between the thighs; body long, bony, yet not large, especially in the rear.

☞ There are other points, perhaps of minor significance especially among stock fanciers, which may be overlooked by practical dairymen. For milking qualities, it is safer to judge a cow by the shape of her udder, &c., rather than by its size, especially in viewing her mirror when the udder is filled.

HEIFER AND BULL CALVES, alike, display the points of quality they possess, and may be ascertained on inspection before being made ready for slaughter, or otherwise being retained for the general improvement of dairy stock. But in all Bulls the back escutcheon is always shorter than in parallel cows, while the width between each of the embryo teats is greater.

In judging the milking capacity of a cow, experts have depended solely upon results of observation and comparison, unaided by any well established proximate causes. There is, we believe, but one theory of selection—that of Francis W. Guenon—in determining the value of dairy stock. Paschall Morris, Editor of the Practical Farmer, (who is esteemed good authority and an accomplished judge of milking stock,) adverting to Guenon's system, wrote:

"This system was pretty fully investigated years ago by a committee of the leading agricultural society in France, at the suggestion of its discoverer, M. Guenon. A large number of cows were examined under various circumstances, to test the truth or falsity of the theory, and the report made was highly favorable. Although it is incomprehensible what connection these marks on the escutcheon have on the milk-producing properties of the cow, the fact that there is some connection is sufficient for the practical farmer. A committee of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture also examined a large number of cows, and made a favorable report. Many of our best dairy farmers in this section now select their cows by it, and the fact that these marks are developed in a young calf, indicating whether it is worth raising for milk or butter or both, is of the greatest importance."

A practical and one of the most observant and successful breeders of dairy stock, Charles L. Sharpless, of Philadelphia, in 1869 furnished to the Practical Farmer two diagrams of escutcheons—one of a first quality milch heifer, the other of a young bull—drawn from actual measurements. They are instructive, as affording data in making up general judgment. He has also made close examination of the embryo teats in bull and heifer calves, with the view of determining such as give most promise as breeders and milkers, or otherwise to go to the butcher. Where such premises are reliable and well taken, it cannot but lead the way to great improvement in dairy stock.

Heretofore (so far as Guenon's system goes,) in buying or rearing a cow, the examination was confined to the rear mirror, and if up to his standard the animal was set down as choice; but how frequently is it, that such cows, well developed in the hind quarters of the udder, are deficient milkers in the abdomen teats, and consequently fail to give more milk than ordinary cows. Mr. S.'s observations have persuaded him that the udder should be squarely developed underneath—that the forward quarters

MILK MIRRORS IN COWS.

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should also be full and prominent, and the abdomen teats set on 5, 6, to 8 inches from the forward line of the udder from which it connects or depends from the carcass.— Also, the relative position and distances apart of the teats, he believes, may be true indicators of milking capacity, and which too, may be discerned in both male and female calves. Mr. S. says:—

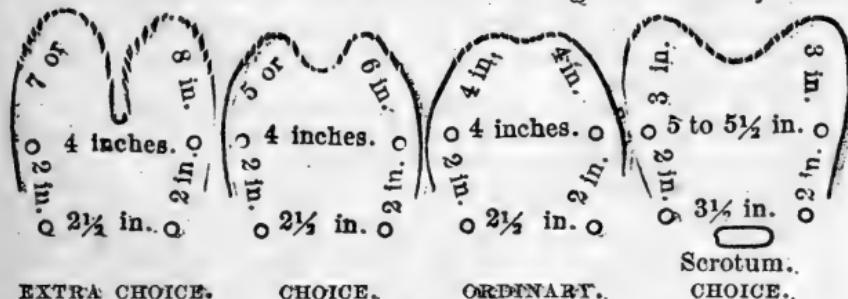
“There are four distinct quarters of the udder, and you will find some cows with large rear mirror and large flow from the hind quarters, that yet from the cut-up or concave character of the fore quarters of the udder, are only ordinary milkers. You will find, too, that some with poor rear mirrors and small yield from the hind quarters of the udder, yet have such convex and capacious fore-quarters as to fully compensate for their apparent deficiency in the rear.”

Mr. Sharpless, in 1872, in an interesting “Essay on the Jersey Cow,” (illustrated,) published by Messrs. Porter & Coates, Phila., makes the following explanation:—

“To those not familiar with the meaning of mirror or escutcheon, it may be well to say, that the uprunning hair in the rear of a cow, on and between the thighs, represents the mirror. This uprunning can be easily seen or felt, being in marked contrast with the body or down-running hair; the mirror terminates at the outside of the thigh, in a curl or cowlick. In some cases there is another curl, about three inches below the upper one.”

In the following outlines are given average distances between the teats of heifers and bulls between 10 and 12 months old, according to Mr. S.’s plan of showing.

The scored lines indicate the dividing line of body hair.



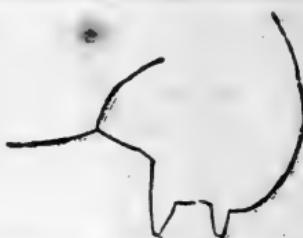
For making inspection Mr. S. gives instruction, viz:—

“If, when the hair is short, you lay over on its back any young heifer or bull, you will find the abdomen mirror very distinctly defined. In the bull there are in front of the scrotum the teats and mirror as clearly marked as in the heifer. In him this indicates not only what he would have been if a heifer, but also the character of mirror, the size and distances apart of the teats, etc., that he will transmit to his daughters.”

Side Views.—INTENDED TO OUTLINE THE FORE QUARTERS.



Best conformation—level, or square udder—perfection.



Concave, or cut-up—rear quarter unpromising.



Badly-shaped udders, and udders with deficient or objectionable teats.

Miles A. Collins, a long experienced breeder and dealer in milch stock, in the West, who had made a study of F. M. Guenon's system when a youth, gave to the public through the Prairie Farmer, in May, 1873, his notations of points for dairy purposes, which are here copied:

“1. A good, strong constitution; showing thrift, a hearty feeder, with ability to digest whatever food she may choose or can get to eat.

“2. Fine limbs with light head, horns and neck; straight back; light, slim tail, with heavy hind quarters—making a wedge-shaped animal,—with a thick, soft, movable hide.

“3. The milk mirror, which should show not less than two false teats, with a wide streak of fine, soft hair running from the bag upwards to the tail.

“4. A kind, gentle disposition, with plenty of life, bright eyes, playful and active—still not vicious. (Let me say here that vicious cows are mostly made so by bad treatment.)

“5. The bag should pitch forward, holding the same position to the body that a single shovel plow does to the beam. The smaller the bag is after milking, the better. The milk veins should run as far forward as possible. The larger the orifice in the teats the better. This can be felt in heifers before they commence to give milk.”

“* * * * * If the calf has four good teats, besides the two false ones—(I have seen four false ones,)—with a streak of fine soft hair extending the length of the udder, said calf will certainly make an average milch cow, and stand a good chance of making an extra one. In stock noted for milking qualities the male will show the same signs.”

POCKET FARRIER.

GENERAL REMARKS.

For convenience of reference, ALEX. ROHM, V. S., the designer of this key to veterinary practice, ingeniously condensed the most approved course of practice, as it were, 'in a nut-shell,' not only defining the causes, symptoms and treatment in veterinary medication, but also giving therewith a full schedule of recipes, adapted to all cases of ordinary disease or accident. The whole theme will be found under the classifications, viz:

1. External or Local Diseases ;
2. Internal Diseases.
3. A Numbered Formulary for Medication.

Among the prime causes of disease in animals is unhealthy, ill ventilated, impure and neglected stabling. A dry and sufficiently lighted stable is essential ; while a hot, moist, darkened, damp stable is most pernicious, and engenders lassitude, general debility, disease. A writer in the (late) "Journal of the Farm," Phila., says: " Diseases of the eye in horses may, in many cases, be traced to the wretched custom of confining animals in dark stables. Any one who has been for some time in a dark room, knows what the effect is of coming suddenly out into the bright sunlight. The horse is no less sensitive ; bring him suddenly out, and you notice that he stumbles against almost everything that is in his way, and steps with the utmost uncertainty. This blundering is not the fault of the poor beast, but of his owner. The eye must gradually become accustomed to the change. Darkened stables cannot fail eventually to be disastrous to the eyesight."

The effluvia arising in stables has puzzled the humane seekers after some sanitary preventive or method of avoidance, without any certain means being devised to overcome or avert this great evil. Its diffusion may be, how-

ever, greatly if not entirely arrested, by paying attention to a little simple instruction, to wit: Haul from a mill and set aside for use a bushel or two of sawdust: procure, as wanted, two or three ounces of sulphuric acid;* fill an old chip basket or open-sided thing that may be suspended, with the sawdust, and pour upon it sufficient of the acid, diluted, to moisten it through. This will absorb the ammonia and form and collect sulphate of ammonia (a very valuable manure); and the process may be renewed as often as it seems to be necessary. The ingredients, remember, must be proportioned as 1 of the acid to 30 or 40 of water.

Foul, damp or burnt hay, and impure grain, when fed, are prolific causes of affections of the bladder, bowels, and urinary organs; also inducing inflammation.

Salt and lime have long been in vogue for protecting hay from mould, must and vegetative spores; still, objection has been moderately raised against their use, more especially on the plea that sulphur affords a better preservative. Its application is certainly simpler and generally more conveniently at hand; and it may be one against which objection cannot be raised. D. Stewart, M.D., of Delaware, we believe, two or three years since, was the first to propose brimstone as a substitute. He notes that in the West Indies, sulphur in minute quantities is used to fumigate sugar hogsheads, to prevent fermentation. Sulphur, he says, "is the specific food of clover, and wild animals congregate at the sulphur springs annually to substitute its salts for sea salt." A few tea-spoonsful of flowers of sulphur will protect a whole mow from becoming musty, and hence will assist to prevent all crops that are housed from fermentation. The Doctor says, "Sulphur or brimstone may be safely diffused through a large barn for one-seventh part of one cent, in seven minutes, by a boy of seven years—either as vapor of sulphur, or sublimed sulphur, or gaseous sulphur, or as sulphurous acid." In other words, a little

* Sulphuric acid (which is also known as vitriol, or oil of vitriol,) is a very corrosive liquid, and must therefore be handled very cautiously. Of course it is poisonous. When required for the purpose above mentioned, it ought to be diluted at once, as it is much more easily kept in that state.

ordinary sulphur or brimstone may be sprinkled on a heated shovel and thus vaporized, or it may be burnt and so diffused through the building in the form of sulphurous acid gas. No cattle should be left in the barn while such fumigation is going on.

Bran and barley are a good stimulating diet for sick animals, given with discretion, but fed too freely, will relax the bowels unduly, and induce weakness. In the bran of both rye and wheat is locked up much the larger proportion of albumen contained in the kernel of grain, a proportion of three to one of potassa and phosphoric acid, and about four times that of lime and magnesia: and herein rests both its value as a means of nutrition and its restorative agency in the case of sick and convalescent animals. Its tendency to induce laxativeness, however, should restrain from its immoderate use, requiring it to be sparingly fed. A heaped table-spoonful of powdered chalk stirred in a little water and incorporated with 15 or 20 pounds of bran mash, will sufficiently arrest its laxative action, and enable larger proportions of this nutricious diet to be allowed.

THE WAY TO BLANKET HORSES.—But few persons comparatively understand how to apply a blanket to a horse to prevent him from contracting a cold. Says the Editor of the "Practical Farmer," Phila: "We frequently see the blanket folded double and across the rump and a part of the horse's back, leaving those parts which require protection exposed to the cold. The parts of the body of a horse which surround the lungs require the benefit of a blanket in preference to the flanks or rump.—When we are exposed to a current of cold air, to guard against contracting cold, we shield our shoulders, neck, chest and back. If these parts be protected, the lower part of the body will endure a degree of cold far more intense, without any injury to the body, than if the lungs were not kept warm with suitable covering. The same thing holds good in the protection of horses. The blanket should cover the neck, withers and shoulders, and be brought around the breast and buttoned or buckled to-

gether as closely as a man buttons his overcoat when about to face a driving storm."

After fast driving or working a horse, he should never stand bathed in sweat: inattention to covering is dangerous to the health of the animal, and one of the most fruitful originators of disease and constitutional debility. A horse will take cold almost as readily as man, when heated. In winter time clean their feet when the hoofs are pressed with snow and ice. Being left to stand in this condition is one of the causes of foundering and rheumatic lameness, and may greatly damage and even ruin a horse.

When horses have been long standing in the stable without work, especially in winter, it is well to give them a little physic; it is good for the digestive organs. Six drams of aloes are generally used for a ball. For a full operation in a horse it usually takes twenty to twenty-four hours, and treatment as laid down in this "*POCKET FARRIER*," given in doses which may be repeated or changed within every forty-eight hours, as indicated by the symptoms, will be found curative: always observing to give the animal proper rest. It is, however, in place here to say, that as a general thing, animals should never be physicked unless its requirement is well indicated, or for some known disorder, impaired constitutional habit, or in cases of hurt and bad accidents.

DEVICES IN SHOEING.—The term "*farriery*" has an antecedent meaning to that for which it is now more closely confined, and the professional horse-shoer was a craftsman of mark, one singled out for that particular work; and much vantage ground, we opine, has been lost in later times in not strictly adhering to the old practice as a specialty. Among the modern devices for protecting the frog, supporting the sole, and relieving defects and weaknesses, two or three may be noticed.

1. The "*Bar Shoe*," to relieve the heels when they are weak or injured. This device (we think) originated with V. Sur. Charnier of Paris, and consists of "a ring or annular plate of metal which increases the surface of contact by resting, to a large extent, upon the frog."—

This assists that tender organ to do its part of weight-bearing, especially in cases where an ignorant smith has cut away the external crust quite or almost to the quick. Every one who has broken off or cut too close a finger or toe nail, experiences but to a moderate extent the painfulness his horse may suffer in the loss of protection nature has provided in the outer shield of the frog.

2. The "peri-planter," or rim-grooved shoe, of Surgeon Charnier, is quite light and a foot-strengthener, having a raised external rim. A groove is cut around the horn with a gouge devised therefor, into which the raised plate or rim is to be neatly socketed. In this shoe the frog as well as the sole may be left unpared, but the groove must be shallower than the thickness of the sole and narrower than the thickness of the wall. The ordinary nail will not answer for this shoe: they must be very small, well formed of good metal, and have a conical head and neck—for horses of heavy work six nails, and for light, four will answer—to be set wider apart at the toe than the heel. This shoe may have a clip at the toe.

3. Another device is the invention of Geo. Fleming, an English Veterinary. For heavy draught, "caukins" or toe-pieces are almost universally applied. Mr. Fleming attributes many of the sprains and injuries of horses to this practice, and has substituted therefor a shoe which admits the frog to rest squarely upon the ground, as it ever should, (being the sensitive part of the foot, by which the animal feels his way). This device changes or somewhat reverses the bevel of the foot-surface, making what is now concave in the shoe, flat, and the flat surface concave. This change, he testifies, he has found to give "ample and extraordinary" security of tread. He also says (in this change), "we are only imitating Nature by copying the concavity of the sole." This shoe should conform as closely as possible to the natural shape of the fore feet, (for which, of course, all herein noticed have been constructed); be made rather full than oval, and the metal to increase moderately in thickness as it approaches the heel, and terminating abruptly with a short catch.

HANDLING AND TRAINING COLTS.—1. A colt should be given such food as will develop him into a muscular and healthy horse, and without stint; never allowed to follow the dam on the road, compelling her to do double duty, —an injurious drain upon her and loss to her foal. 2. Let the colt be familiarized early with all its surroundings—not turned out in the woods or a corn-field, but keep him near at hand, and gently approach and pat him occasionally, speaking kindly; occasionally halter or bridle him, and let him stand awhile; next apply the sursingle, and let him feel the reins. Thus, by slow gradations, he will become accustomed to this proper “handling,” and easily be made obedient to your will. 3. In training him do not at the outset be over-anxious to test his speed or power; in walking him do not too hurriedly bring him to a trot, and when trotting, keep him moderately to it, and never allow him to go off and on by jerks. We see evidences of this bad training every day. 4. Keep the lines always moderately taut and steady, and never let them do the part of the whip.

GENERAL TREATMENT.—In any common disorder or well known affection, (in short, at almost any time,) after a physic is administered, the horse should have gentle exercise, if not too disabled, for a quarter to half an hour, to incite an operation; and when it takes place, the beast should be returned to his stall, (or, if left stabled,) be allowed to remain quietly therein. Now, give him a little first quality hay, and to three quarts of warm water add four drams spirits nitre: this give, and repeat three times a day. If the horse purges too frequently or overmuch, then take three drams of laudanum, half an ounce of nitre, three ounces white flour or oatmeal, and one pint of warm water: put in a large bottle, for a drench. Avoid giving cold water to an animal while sick and under treatment for internal complaints. It is advisable that medicines be administered in the mornings, as a general rule, and on an empty stomach. While being restored to a healthy condition, feed on good, clean hay, with addition of messes of corn-meal and scalded oats and bran.

USES OF SETONS AND ROWELS.

In cases where it appears necessary to cause a discharge of matter from an affected part, and to induce irritation, Rowels or Setons are to be used. Setons afford great assistance in the cure of Spavin, Splints, Strains, and Chronic Tumors. Whenever either are used for relieving inflammation, and the affected part is accompanied with fever, it should be dressed with No. 21 instead of 18.

CAUTION.—When the part is swollen, abstain from use of the Rowel.

BLISTERING AND FIRING.

In cases of Ringbone, Splint and Spavin, Blistering and Firing are resorted to as remedial agents. Blistering is simple in its application, slower and milder in effect than firing, but requires judgment as to time of suspension of application. Firing is done by applying a red-hot iron to the surface, very gently and quickly, so as not to penetrate beneath the skin. This excites a healing reaction in the part by causing sudden inflammation which energises the natural fluids to restorative action, insomuch that even bony and callous protuberances are occasionally removed. Before the iron is used, the hair should be cut from the part as closely as possible; and after the operation is over, the part fired should be rubbed with some blistering ointment, and the horse put into a loose box with a cradle on his neck. After four days, apply a little oil, and when the incrustation formed by the blister is sufficiently softened, wash off with warm water and soap; and if necessary, the blistering may be repeated in two weeks.

FIRING is used to cure Spavins, Curbs, Ringbones, Windgalls, and old callous swellings of the back sinews—the consequence of strains. It is also sometimes employed to strengthen the hocks and back sinews of colts, to prevent strains and breaking down: This it does by thickening and contracting the skin, so as to act as a permanent bandage.

CAUTION.—Firing will do harm when the part is in a fevered or inflamed condition, or where local tenderness exists. In such cases the inflammation must first be subdued, by the application of bandages saturated with diluted vinegar (or, spring water) in which a little sugar of lead is dissolved.

POULTICES AND FOMENTATIONS.

When a poultice is applied to a part, it should be faced with sweet oil or lard. If suffered to get dry, and thus remain on a sore part, it is hurtful and irritating. In fomenting a part, keep it always covered ; and when finished, dry it well, or evaporation will do more harm than the fomentation may do good.

BLEEDING.

Blood-letting should not be resorted to by an unpractised or uninstructed operator, nor until other restoratives have been found too slow in healing or relieving—except in sudden and extreme emergencies ; when such cases occur, or when otherwise indicated, the following instructions in practice will be found available.

NOTING THE PULSE.—The proper place to do this is on the corner of the lower jaw bone. It is moderate and soft in action when the animal is in health—beats about 42 in a minute ; but in cases of fever and inflammation, it will rise to a higher number of beats ; while a lower and weaker pulse accompanies debility. A quick, small, irregular pulse attends fever generally. In cases of inflammation the pulse is quickened and beats hard, in proportion to the severity of the affliction.

The act of BLEEDING is performed on different parts of the body. In HORSES, sometimes the jugular vein is lanced ; at other, the superficial veins, and sometimes a thigh vein and the eye-blade ; and frequently in the mouth, etc. The proper place to bleed in the neck is about four inches from the angle of the jaw, from a prominent vein, from which the blood can be very readily and quickly drawn, the flow of blood easily arrested, and the puncture easily compressed and bandaged. The lancet should be kept clean as well as keen, and should be dexterously struck with a bleeding-gavel, or a short, solid bat ; and great care should be exercised not to apply too great force, (and yet sufficient to avoid bungling,) and thus wound the inside of the vein, which would tend to cause inflammation.

In bleeding (a horse), one or two quarts of blood, taken speedily, will do more good and produce better results than a greater quantity with a slow flow of the blood. In closing the incision, be particular not to displace the natural lay of the part, by overlapping or crimping up the lips of the cut—so that it may close up properly and speedily. Carelessness in this regard may cause serious inflammation.

Young horses should never be bled while shedding their teeth, to relieve fever; and never bleed any horse without you know what quantity of blood to take—which is indicated by the pulsation or the symptoms of disease or suffering. But from 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts is within the usual margin, and ordinarily sufficient.

CATTLE are generally bled in the neck, but also in other places, as indicated by the nature of the disease or other circumstances.

SHEEP are bled over the eye, or on the tail.

DOGS are generally bled in the neck, according to the disease or symptoms. When they are 6 or 8 months old, they are usually subject to sickness or a distemper. Care as to cleanliness, and feeding on low diet—corn-meal stirred in milk, with a little meat added—will usually carry them lightly through this period of disorder.

EARTH AS A DISINFECTANT.—Some surgeons maintain that there exists a close resemblance in some forms of disease in man and horse; among these may be classed cutaneous eruptions, and as the absorbent and healing properties of pure loam, or powdered clay, has been successfully demonstrated in hospital practice, it may come into use in the stable as a universal healing agent for stubborn sores.

HOOFs OF COLTS.—It frequently happens with colts and young horses, that the horn at the toe grows too rapidly and protrudes too far. This should be closely watched for in the colt, not only for his improvement, but to secure from bad injury—the breaking off of the toe up to the quick. When the toe is too long, the strain on the fetlock joint is greatly increased, and permanent injury to the suspensory ligament of the foot may result. Keep them neatly pared down and well shaped.

The structure of the fore and hind hoofs of the horse are not similarly adjusted; the bone of the fore foot rests backward into its socket, while that of the hind foot extends close to the front of the horn. The feet of horses should be kept pared and shod in conformity with their anatomical construction.

SPECIAL ADVICE.

Among the more virulent and stubborn forms of external diseases are those which are seated on the inside of the hoof, and those on the frog, or in the tendons ; and most of this class will first appear as soft gristle, and indent on slight pressure ; if left neglected, they afterwards ulcerate, and then become hard and bony, as in Spavin and Thrush ; or as Canker, (which is a fungus excrescence on the foot) ; or as Crownscab (which is a cancerous sore or pustule on the angle of the hoof). Most of these begin at first as in Windgalls (a soft tumor on joint of fetlock), and finally end as in Splints, (a callous substance or indurated swelling on shank bone) ; or as in Fistula, (which is a long, sinuous ulcer, and communicating with a larger cavity having a small external opening).

All of this class of affections belong to such as are most unyielding, slow of cure, requiring rest for the animal, and patient waiting upon with close attendance, being more or less slow and stubborn, or difficult to conquer or relieve.

In TREATMENT, it is essential to keep all wounds well cleansed, but with as little water as possible—especially in some bad cases.—In simpler cases use No. 19 ; when new matter forms, use No. 18 ; if proud flesh appears, apply a little sulphate of copper, commonly called blue-stone or blue vitriol, (which may be had at any drug store). If mortification supervenes give strong stimulants and tonics, and cauterize or apply lunar caustic to the edges of the sore. If an abscess forms, lance, and dress with No. 18.

While under treatment for external diseases which confine the animal to the stable, a moderate physicking will assist the digestion, maintain in the bowels a healthy action, and aid greatly in advancing a cure and restoring an animal to usefulness.

1. External Diseases, viz:

Hidebound.—In the Horse. 1. CAUSES. Bad care and poor keep; internal disease.

2. SYMPTOMS. Skin firmly adhering to the body.
In Cattle the symptoms are the same as in the horse.
3. TREATMENT. In Horses, good grooming and diet; dose with No. 1, and every morning after with No. 4. Clothe the body so as to keep the horse warm.
In Cattle, keep warm by covering, give No. 2, and apply 27 or 29. Short pasture best.
Dogs. Give Nos. 3 & 17. Restrict to vegetable diet and give exercise.

Surfeit, OR SCAB.—In Horses. 1. Bad keep, chill, foul feeding.

2. Staring coat; pimples or scabs on the skin.
Cattle. Small sores on back and sides, itching.
Dogs. Small eruptions on belly and thighs.
3. In Horses, give No 1, and two days thereafter begin No. 9.
Apply 20, and keep cool and uncovered.
Cattle. Give No 2, wash with soap and water and apply 20; nourishing diet.
Dogs. Give 3 & 17, apply 20, and muzzle the dog.

Mange & Lice.—Horses. 1. Poverty of blood, filth, contagion.

2. Skin thick and wrinkled, itching and rubbing, yellow discharge; insects often visible.
Cattle. Skin rough, wrinkled and bare, great itching.
Dogs. Skin red and cracked: discharge, scabs.
3. In Horses, poultice and apply No 27 hot; rub affected part with salve composed of one part strong mercurial ointment and two parts sulphur ointment. Keep animal clean, give gentle physic, followed by good diet.
Cattle. Pierce tumors, if large enough, with a hot wire.

Sitfasts, OR WARBLES.—In Horses. 1. Bruise of saddle; sting of a fly.

2. Dark colored scabs on back, hard and sore.
Cattle. Small round tumors on the back.
3. Horse. Remove the scab and apply No. 22: give 1.

Angleberries. WARTS.—Horses. 1. Foulness of habit, constitutional liability.

2. Red or black lumps without hair.
Cattle, as in horses.
Dogs. Red tumors inside the legs.
3. Horses. Apply caustic (nitrate of silver) and remove by ligature or knife, and until healed wash with 29.
Cattle. Same treatment.
Dogs. Same treatment; give 17.

Farcy.—In Horses. 1. Inoculation from glanders, and debility.

2. Horses. Knotty tumors on body and inside the legs; they break and leave small sores.
In Dogs the same.
3. Cauterize the farcy buds with nitrate of silver or with blue vitriol; dress with carbolic salve or No. 31. If if proud flesh arises, wash with No. 29, and when dry apply carbolic salve. Give gentle physic, followed by generous diet. If mortification ensues use strong stimulants and tonics.

Fistula & POLL EVIL.—Horses. 1. Tight reining: blows and bruises.

2. Tumor or swelling, sanious (thin bloody) discharge, and pipes on poll or withers,
3. Horses. Apply seton at back of neck, or blister, and give physic.
Cattle. Same treatment.
Dogs. Bleed, and apply No. 27.

Strains.—Horses. 1. Sudden slip; over-extension of ligaments or tendons.

2. Part hot and tender; severe lameness.
3. Setons, or firing and blistering. In less severe cases rub with No. 28 and give No. 10.

Yellows, OR UDDER-ILL.—Mares. 1. Confinement, indigestion, disease of liver.

2. Swelling and pain in the udder.

Cattle. Hard swelling of the udder, in whole or part.

Dogs. Small kernels in the teats.

3. Mares, Apply No. 26, and give 1. Draw the milk.

Cattle. Apply 26 or 28, give 2, draw milk and change diet.

Dogs. Bleed, apply 27, or excise the tumors if long standing.

Abscess of Udder.—Mares. 1. Neglect of udder-ill; or blow or bruise.

2. Discharge of matter from udder or teats.

Cattle. Discharge of foul humors, and fungus.

Dogs. Aggravated sores on teats.

3. In the Mare, lance very deep, and treat as common abscess; bleed; give Nos. 13, 1, & 8, with exercise.

Cattle. Foment, physic, and dress with No. 25 or 29. Give 2, apply setons, bleed freely.

Dogs. Give 5, with regular exercise. Treat for ulcer;—seldom cured.

Swelled Legs, WEED, SPALL, OR QUARTER-ILL.—

Horse. 1. Debility, plethora, hard work; fever; or injury after foaling.

2. Enlargement or swelling of one or both hind legs.

Cattle. Great pain and swelling of one hind leg.

Dogs. General enlargement of the legs.

3. In the Horse, blister loins, or insert setons. Physic, and rest.

Cattle. Give No. 4 or 6, nourishing diet, and clysters.

Dogs. Give Nos. 3 and 5, pass setons over the loins.

Stringhalt.—Horses. 1. Exposure to cold and wet; nervous irritation.

2. Peculiar catching up of hind leg, causing severe lameness.

3. Setons, or firing and blistering.

Palsy, PARALYSIS.—Horse. 1. Strain of back or loins, spinal pressure. Affection of the spinal cord or of the brain.

2. Peculiar motion in hind legs, and loss of feeling, or of power.

Cattle. Loss of power in the hind quarters.

Dogs. Straggling gait behind, loss of power.

Incurable generally.—Try blister over lower part of the spine ; use No. 4, or small dose of strychnine. If no benefit results, leave to nature or destroy the animal.

Fractures.—Horse. 1. Fall, kicks or severe blows.

2. Inability to move limb, deformity ; sensitiveness to touch.

Cattle. As in horses.

3. Apply No. 27 or 28, bandage ; give rest, physic or bleed, if requisite.

In Dogs. Same. Chamomile fomentation and rest.

In case of a dog, a broken limb may be put up in a starched bandage, which as it dries will hold the bones in place.

Spavin. CURB. THOROUGHPIN. CAPELET.—Horses.

1. Over-working, strains, kicking.
2. Lameness and enlargement about hock joint.

Cattle. Heat, swelling, and great pain in the part.

Dogs. Extreme lameness with great pain.

3. Apply No. 23 and give 8. Firing and blistering. Keep injured parts well cleansed.

Malanders.—Horses. 1. Want of exercise ; gross habit.

2. Swelling or thickening of the back sinews.

3. Horses. Blister, seton, or cut deeply through the swelled tissues. Bandage and wet with No. 27, or blister.

Cattle. Puncture at lower part and bandage with 27.

Splints. CALLOUS TENDONS. CHRONIC STRAINS.—

- Horses, 1. Hard work when young, old neglected strains, with continued hard work.

2. Bony enlargement below the knee.

3. Tight bandages, wet with 27, or use blisters or firing.

Windgalls.—Horses. 1. Hard work; strains.

2. Puffed swelling about fetlock joints. Foetid discharge from heels and fetlock; grapes.

Cattle. Puffy swelling about the legs.

3. Wash clean, then dry and apply No. 29; and give 1 & 8. For Grapes, cut them off, apply fomenting poultice, and dress with Nos. 25, or 29 & 24.

Cattle. Apply No. 29. Keep clean and dry.

Heelcracks, GREASE.—Horses. 1. Cold, constitutional debility, confinement. Foul habit, want of exercise.

2. A scab and discharge from under the fetlock.

Cattle. See Loo diseases of the feet.—Page 20.

3. Poultice, physic, and apply No. 25 or 23; or carbolic salve.

Crownscab.—In horses. 1. A bruise from the opposite foot. Hard work, strain, high action.

2. Swelling or wound above the hoof; lameness.

3. Poultice, physic; and apply No 25 or 23.

Tread or Tramp.—In horses. 1. Foot-bruise or contusion; high action.

2. Lameness with bony enlargement around pastern.

3. Bleed freely from feet and neck, poultice, and give Nos. 1 & 8.

Ringbone.—In horses. 1. Excessive exertion, sudden chill.

2. Bony enlargement on heels, fore feet only.

3. Firing and blistering. If chronic, put on high heeled shoe. Soothe nervousness.

Ossified Cartilages. SIDE BONES.—Horses. 1. Violent exertion, sudden slip or wrench.

2. Fever, great pain and lameness; goes on heel.

3. Poultice or put a seton through the frog; put on heeled shoe; give rest and quiet treatment.

Inflamed Laminæ. FOUNDER.—Horses. 1. Chronic strain, contraction, close confinement.
 2. Symptoms as in preceding.
 3. Treatment as in Ossified Cartilages.

Strain of Coffin Joint.—Horses. 1. Bad shoeing, hot stables, confinement.
 2. Shows more lameness in trotting than on a walk; foot hot.
 3. Treatment as in Ossified Cartilages.

Navicular Disease.—Horses. 1. Contraction, fixed sole and quarters, concussion.
 2. Lameness; goes on toes. Foot oblong, instead of round.
 3. Relieve frog pressure. Thin sole and quarters, and keep feet moist. Apply tips or spring shoes, and No. 24.

Corns.—Horses. 1. Brittleness of the hoof; hard trotting.
 2. Red spot in sole between the bars and crust; shows lameness.
 3. Rasp crust; apply No. 24, and bind tight with cords.

Sandcrack.—Horses. 1. Bruise in the foot; neglected Thrush, filth, &c.
 2. A fissure or crack in the hoof downwards.
 Cattle. Clean foot well, and apply No. 29, and after it has dried, No. 25 or carbolic salve.
 3. Keep dry, and remove under-run horn.

Canker, Loo, Footrot.—Horses. 1. Contraction; undue exercise.
 2. Ulceration of sensible sole or laminæ.
 Cattle. Swelling and discharge from clefts of foot.
 3. Apply No. 4 or 25. Dress daily.

Thrush.—Horses. 1. Tramp, contusion of the coronet.
 2. Discharge from cleft of the frog.
 3. Remove the rotten horn, and apply No. 29 or 25.
 Cattle. Treat as in Sandcrack.

- Quittor.**—Horses. 1. Lameness; pipes or sinuses in the foot.
2. Cattle. Same as in Canker.
3. Horses. Poultice, syringe with No. 29; dress with 19, and bandage.
Cattle. Poultice; apply tents with No. 19.

- Prick (IN SHOEING HORSES).** 1. A nail driven too close or too far.
2. Lameness after shoeing; flinch from pressure.
Cattle. An ulcer in the foot, with pipes.
3. Horses. Draw the nail, and apply No. 19, or some tar and turpentine.
Cattle. Treat as above for horses.

- Sore Feet in Dogs.**—1. Wounds and long journeys.
2. Fever-heat, pain and lameness.
3. Foment with No. 27, heated, and bandage.
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NOTE.—In the cases where the use of Carbolic Salve is indicated in this "Pocket Farrier," it may be mentioned that when Mr. Rohm's formulas were prepared, that valuable curative agent had not been introduced in practice. Of the properties of Carbolic Acid, Dr. Samuel Kneeland, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, bears this testimony: "The fungoid origin of most, if not all contagious epidemic and malignant diseases, affecting both men and animals, and frequently transmitted by animals to man, is generally accepted by physiologists. Earth, air and water teem with the germs of fungi, in the great part originating in human excreta, and gaining admission into the animal body through food, drink and breath. To prevent the vivifications of these germs in the living body, both in MEDICINE and SURGERY, CARBOLIC ACID is the best substance yet discovered."

2. Internal Diseases, viz:

Fever (simple and symptomatic), & GENERAL INFLAMMATION.—In the Horse. 1. CAUSES. Cold or chill, high feeding, local irritation or pain.

2. SYMPTOMS. Lassitude, shivering; followed by quick pulse and breathing; heat; off feed.

Cattle. As in horses. Horns hot, and alternate heat and cold upon the body.

Dogs. Dullness, heat, great thirst, off feed.

3. TREATMENT. Horse. Bleed, unless very weak. Give No. 10.

Cattle. Bleed, give No. 2; hot mashes, with No. 9. Keep body warm.

Dogs. Give No. 12 after No. 11; if the dog purges, No. 16; seton the poll.

Common Cold, CATARRHAL FEVER or DISTEMPER.—Horses. 1. Sudden change of temperature, chill.

2. Fever; followed by cough and nasal discharge of a brown color.

Cattle. Cough and sneezing; panting of breast.

Dogs. Fever, discharge from nose and eyes, dry cough, great debility, sometimes fits.

3. Horse. Steam the head.

Cattle. Give strong hay or bran tea and tonics.

Dogs. Give No. 3, and, if necessary, wash the eyes and nostrils with No. 30.

Nervous Exhaustion, or ACUTE INFLAMMATION.—In Horses. 1. Plethora and over-exertion.

2. Pulse and breathing greatly hurried; lies flat, sweats. Cattle and Dogs. Great drooping and dullness.

3. Horse. Copious bleeding and mild injections; avoid purging.

Cattle. Give Nos. 2 & 14; apply fresh sheep skins.

Dogs. Warm bath, nourishing food, and opium injections if the pain appears to be very great.

Tetanus, or LOCKED JAW.—Horses. 1. Nervous irritation, local injuries, wounds, &c.

2. Haw protrudes over the eye, jaws stiff, muscles rigid, nose poked out, tail quivers; the whole body thrown into spasm.

Cattle and Dogs. Symptoms as in horses.

3. Horses. Find the cause. Give Nos. 1 & 14, blister along spine; never bleed.

Cattle and Dogs. Treat as for horses.

Hydrophobia, or MADNESS.—Horses. 1. Bite of mad dog or other rabid animal.

2. Dullness, quickly succeeded by frantic madness.

Cattle, as in horses. Tongue hangs out.

Dogs. Restlessness, irritability, constant licking, fury, glaring eye, peculiar bark.

3. NO CURE. Preventives—IMMEDIATE excision, or applying strong caustics to the bitten part.

Chronic Cough, ASTHMA, BROKEN WIND, ROARING.—

Horses. 1. Neglected cold, immoderate feeding, mouldy or dusty feed; sometimes too hard work.

2. Dry cough, difficulty in breathing.

Cattle. Cough; with frothing at the mouth.

Dogs. Painful cough and wheezing, particularly when lying or irritated.

3. Horses. Nos. 1 & 9 or 7; regular and moderate diet and work. Ginger in bran mashes is often useful.

Cattle. No. 2, and then No. 6, with bran mash diet.

Dogs. No. 11 twice a week, and No. 17 or 12; low diet and exercise.

Sore Throat, Quinsy.—Horses. 1. Cold or chill, violence in giving a ball.

2. Difficulty in swallowing, cough.

Cattle. Swelling of the throat, cough and fever.

Dogs. Husky cough, refuses to feed, hot breath.

3. Horses. Bleeding; cool air; give No. 10; apply Nos. 28 or 21. Blister the throat.

Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleura, or Chest.—

- Horses. 1. Violent exertion, chill caused by neglect, such as leaving a warm horse UNBLANKETED.—See “Blanketing Horses,” page 5.
2. Fever; horse stands wide before, heaves hard at flanks, never lies down.
- Cattle. Foam at mouth; hard panting, great heat.
- Dogs. Laborious breathing, head elevated, thirst.
3. Horses. Bleed copiously; No. 13 twice a day, blister sides; cool air; avoid purging.
- Cattle. Bleed; give No. 2 or 9. Setons in the dewlap. Cool atmosphere.
- Dogs. Bleed freely; give 11, and injections if necessary; blister sides.

Inflammation of Stomach, STOMACH STAGGERS.—In

- Horses. 1. Swallowing poisons, overloading stomach.
2. Great drowsiness, low pulse, head forced against manger or wall, costiveness.
- Cattle. Lethargy; cow eats and swallows anything.
- Dogs. Constant retching and vomiting, thirst, fever.
3. Horses. Bleed, give linseed jelly clysters, No. 1, and muzzle, foment belly, seton poll.
- Cattle. Repeated clysters, purgatives and cordials.
- Dogs. Bleed; blister the belly, and give linseed drinks and clysters.

Inflammation of the Bowels, RED COLIC.—Horses.

1. Sudden change of diet and temperature; giving too strong physic.
2. Fever, gripe gradual and unremitting; horse never rolls; sometimes great purging.
- Cattle. Great restlessness, frequent lying down and rising; costiveness.
- Dogs. Fever; flinches on pressing the belly.
3. Horses. Copious bleeding; No. 10, oily clysters or injections; scald the belly, linseed drinks.
- Cattle. Bleed; give No. 9 warm, and oil clysters.
- Dogs. Bleed; give No. 3, with frequent clysters.

Flatulent Colic & Gripes, Hove & SWELLING.—Horses.

1. Indigestion, constipation, spasm, strangury.
2. No fever; gripe sudden and remitting; horse rolls over; extreme pain, belly tense.
Cattle. Restlessness and pain, abdomen swollen.
Dogs. Very restive, constipation, vomiting.
3. Horses. No. 6, warm oily injections; exercise.
Cattle. No. 6; pass probang, or puncture left flank.
Dogs. Give No. 3; clysters with 30 or 40 drops of laudanum; hot bath.

Diarrhœa, LOOSENESS, SCOURING, or PURGING.—Horses.

1. Hard riding, unwholesome diet, debility.
2. Purges in small quantities at every movement, sickness and fever.
Cattle. Stools very thin, low condition and weakness.
Dogs. Continued purging, and consequent weakness.
3. Horses. Give No. 15, or drench with a pint of warm ale containing a tea-spoonful of ginger and one of powdered catechu; keep body warm; astringent injections.
Cattle. Give No. 15, or a drench as for horses.
Dogs. No. 16, with starch clysters.

Dysentery, OR MOLTEN GREASE, BRAXY.—In Horses.

1. Irritation or inflammation of the bowels.
2. Discharge of greasy matter or blood with the dung, costiveness, fever.
Cattle. Fever, purging, discharges hot, foetid, frothy.
Dogs. Stools foetid and bloody.
3. Horses. Bleed, give castor oil, linseed jelly, and clysters; avoid cordials or astringents.
Cattle. Give No. 2, oily clysters, and warm drinks.
Dogs. Starch clysters, and treat as Distemper.

Constipation, COSTIVENESS.—Horses. 1. Confinement,

too little water, dry feeding.

2. Belly swelled, dung dry and hard.
In Cattle and Dogs, as in horses.
3. Horses. Mashes or green meat; clysters, exercise.
Cattle. No. 2; drenches of warm water, clysters.
Dogs. No. 3; with exercise.

- Worms, Bots.**—Horses. 1. Unwholesome diet, bad water.—Bots are caused by eggs of horse flies.
2. Worms expelled, coat stares, eye dull and glazed, great appetite.
Cattle. Cough, dry skin, off cud, eye dull.
Dogs. Depraved appetite, staring coat, loss of flesh, worms expelled.
3. Horse. No. 13 at night, No. 1 next morning, fasting.
Cattle. Table-spoonful of turpentine and oil weekly.
Dogs. No. 3, or No. 17. Change diet.

- Dropsy, Water Farcy.**—Horses. 1. Chronic debility, fevers.
2. Rumbling bowels; legs, belly, &c. swelled, fever, constipation.
Cattle. Great debility, swelling, internal pain and rumbling.
Dogs. Belly much enlarged, emaciation, morbid thirst, mostly among young dogs.
3. Horses. Lance swellings and apply No. 27; give No. 8 or 7; and purgatives if they can be borne; nourishing diet.
Cattle. Nourishing diet; give 6 & 8; keep warm.
Dogs. Puncture the belly; give Nos. 5 & 12, and nourishing diet.

- Inflammation of Liver, JAUNDICE or YELLOWS.**—In Horses. 1. Immoderate feeding, obstruction of the liver.
2. Membranes of nose and mouth yellow; pain, fever, costiveness.
Cattle. As in horses; great pain and thirst, udder inflamed.
Dogs. Dullness, eyes and ears yellow, constipation, fever.
3. Horses. Bleed; give No. 1 and clysters; low diet.
Cattle. Bleed; give No. 2, and after purging, No. 6. (See UDDER-ILL.)
Dogs. No. 11, next day No. 3; blister right side.

Inflammation of Kidneys, RED WATER or BLOODY URINE.—Horses. 1. Strong diuretic medicines, excessive exertion, strain.

2. Constant desire to stale, urine high color, fever, pain on the loins, thirst.

Cattle. Great pain across loins, urine bloody, fever. In Dogs the same, with soreness between hind legs and loins.

3. Horses. Bleed; give Nos. 1 & 13; stimulate loins. Cattle. Give No. 2; drench with gruel; bare pasture in fine weather.

Dogs. Give No. 3, then No. 11, and injections of one ounce of glauber salts in half a pint of warm water.

Strangury, OR SUPPRESSION OF URINE.—In Horses.

1. Over-distension of bladder, pressure on its neck, calculus or stone in bladder.

2. Frequent straining, little voided, gripes.

Cattle. Swelling of flanks, and pain.

3. Horses. Give No. 1. Cold clysters. [Pass catheter: But this operation better be left to a Vet. Sur.]

Cattle. Give No. 2; and cold injections.

Diabetes, OR PROFUSE STALING.—Horses. 1. Giving too strong diuretics, bad hay.

2. Increased flow of urine, great debility.

Cattle. See Red Water (INFLAM. OF KIDNEYS).

3. Horse. Give Nos. 1 & 14. Rest, tonics, and warm clothing.

Inflammation of Brain, MEAGRIMS, MAD STAGGERS.—

Horses. 1. Confinement, high feeding, tight collar in harness.

2. Drowsiness, eyes bloodshot, delirium.

Cattle. Fierce look; animal becomes furious.

Dogs. See Hydrophobia, p. 27. Symptoms nearly the same.

3. Horses. Copious bleeding, with physic. Give No. 13. Low diet. Blister back of neck.

Cattle. Bleeding and strong purgatives; blister back of the neck.

Inflammation of the Eye, SORE EYES, OPHTHALMIA.

In Horses. 1. Plethora, hard work, cold ; external injuries.

2. Redness of eye-ball and inside of lids, weeping.

These symptoms followed by white film on the eye.

In Cattle and Dogs, the same as above.

3. Horses. Bleed ; give No. 1, apply No. 30 ; hot fomentations.

Cattle. Foment with hot water ; apply No. 30.

Dogs. Physic ; foment ; apply No. 30 ; seton neck.

Strangles.—Horses. 1. Neglected cold, constitutional liability.

2. Cough, sore throat, swelling and abscess under jaws.

3. Horses. Blister throat ; give Nos. 10 & 4 ; warm clothing, nourishing diet ; never bleed.

Lampas, Sore Mouth.—Horses. 1. Cutting of the teeth, indigestion.

2. Off feed ; swelling of roof of mouth or palate.

3. Horses. Bleed in the mouth ; give No. 1, and soft meat. Inject into the mouth a little of No. 30, two or three times a day.

Clanders.—Horses. 1. Neglected cold or strangles, farcy, contagion.

2. Nasal ulcers and foul discharge, hard lumps under jaws, no fever, ill condition.

3. Horses.  This disease is NOT CURABLE ; and as the danger of contagion is very great, every animal affected with the disease should be destroyed as soon as it is ascertained. 

It is doubtful whether TRUE GLANDERS ever attacks Cattle or Dogs.

Cattle. Give No. 9 ; apply 28 ; clothe the body.

Dogs. Give Nos. 3 & 5 ; seton in the throat.

III. FORMULARY.

No. 1. Physic Ball for Horses.

Aloes from 6 to 10 drams, castile soap 2 drs., spirits of wine 1 dr., linseed oil, to form the ball. If mercurial physic be wanted, add about 20 grains of calomel.

No. 2. Physic for Cattle.

Cape aloes 4 dr. to 1 oz., Epsom salts 4 to 6 oz., powdered ginger 3 drams. Mix and give in a quart of gruel. For Calves one-third of this will be a dose.

No. 3. Physic for Dogs.

Cape aloes $\frac{1}{2}$ to one dr., calomel 2 to 3 grains, oil of caraway 6 drops, syrup to make a ball. May be given every five hours till the Dog purges.

No. 4. Astringent for Horses and Cattle.

Sulphate of copper 2 to 4 drams, white sugar half an ounce.—Mix and divide into eight powders, and give one or two daily in the animal's feed. This is a good astringent and tonic powder for many Conditions of Horses and Cattle.

No. 5. Tonic Mixture.

Gum myrrh 6 drams, gum benzoin 2 scruples, powdered chamomile 2 drams, camphor 1 scruple; honey sufficient to make six, nine or twelve balls. Give one every night and morning.

The best Mineral Tonic for a Dog is muriate tinctor of iron, 5 to 10 drops in water, two or three times a day.

No. 6. Cordial for Horses and Cattle.

Powdered opium 1 dram, ginger powdered 2 drams, allspice powdered 3 drams, caraway seed powdered 4 drams. Make into a ball with treacle, or give as a drench in gruel.

FOR GRIPES AND HOVE IN CATTLE,

Add to the above a tea-cupful of spirits or oil; or give 2 ounces of oil of turpentine, and repeat every two hours till the animal is relieved.

No. 7. Diuretic Ball.

Hard soap and common horse turpentine, each 4 drams, oil of juniper 20 drops, powdered resin to form a ball.

FOR DROPSY, WATER FARCY, BROKEN WIND OR FEBRILE DISEASE,

Add to No. 7, allspice and ginger each 2 drams; make four balls and give one morning and evening.

No. 8. Diuretic Powder.

Powdered resin and nitre each 4 ounces; mix and divide into 12 parts; give once or twice daily, as may be necessary. For Grease, Swelled Legs, &c.

No. 9. Alterative, or Condition Powder.

Resin and nitre each 2 ounces, levigated antimony 1 ounce. Mix for eight or ten doses, and give one night and morning. When this is to be given to CATTLE, add glauber salts 1 lb.

No. 10. Fever Ball.

Cape aloes 2 ounces, nitre 4 ounces, treacle to form a mass. Divide into 12 balls, and give one morning and evening till the bowels are relaxed; then give No. 9.

No. 11. Vomit, or Emetic.

Two to four grains of tartar emetic, in a meal ball, forms an excellent emetic; or a tea-spoonful or two of dry mustard.

No. 12. Distemper Powder.

Antimonal powder 2, 3 or 4 grains, nitre 5, 10 or 15 grains, powdered ipecacuanha 2, 3 or 4 grains. Make into a ball, and give two or three times a day. If there is much cough, add from $\frac{1}{2}$ to one grain of digitalis; and every three or four days give No. 11.

No. 13. Sedative Ball.

Powdered white hellebore $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, linseed powder $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. If necessary make into a ball with treacle. This ball is a specific for Weed. Two ounces of oil of turpentine in half-pint of linseed oil is an effectual remedy for WORMS in HORSES and CATTLE.

No. 14. Anodyne Ball.

FOR LOCKED JAW.

Opium 1 dram, camphor 2 drams, ginger powder $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr., treacle to form a ball. Give night and morning after the bowels are opened, in TETANUS or Locked Jaw. For Diarrhoea or Purging, 20 grains of opium with 2 drams of powdered catechu, camphor and ginger as above, forms an excellent cure.

No. 15. Cordial Astringent Drench.

For DIARRHCEA, PURGING OR SCOURING.

Tincture of opium $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, allspice $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams, powdered caraway $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, catechu powder, 2 drams, strong ale or gruel 1 pint. Give every morning till the purging ceases.

For SHEEP this will make four doses.

No. 16. Astringent for Dogs.

Powdered catechu 1 dram, prepared chalk 2 drams, opium 6 grains. Mix and divide into 12 powders; one to be given every three hours in boiled flour or milk. For DIARRHEA or PURGING.

No. 17. Alterative for Dogs.

Ethiops mineral $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, cream of tartar 1 ounce, nitre 2 drams. Divide into 16, 20 or 24 doses, and give one night and morning, in all CUTANEOUS DISEASES.

No. 18. Digestive, or Issue Ointment.

Equal parts of common turpentine and hog's lard melted together.

No. 19. Oil for Wounds.

Oil of thyme $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, neat's-foot oil 1 pint. Mix, and add by degrees, oil of vitriol 6 drams, stirring till well mixed; then bottle it for use. For WOUNDS IN THE FEET, and all Foul SORES.

CAUTION.—Add acid (oil of vitriol) very slowly.

No. 20. Mange Ointment.

Powdered aloes 2 drams, white hellebore 4 drams, sulphur 4 oz., lard 6 ounces. For the RED MANGE IN DOGS, add 1 ounce of mercurial ointment, and muzzle the Dog. By a thorough dressing with this Ointment, Alex. Rohm, V. S., says he has cured many bad cases of Mange. Give sulphur in milk, with low diet.

No. 21. Blister Ointment.

Hog's lard 4 ounces, oil of turpentine and Spanish flies each 1 oz. Mix. This blister is strong enough for every purpose.

For DOGS, omit the turpentine.

No. 22. Powder for Angleberries.

After cutting them off, or when they exist in clusters, sprinkle them daily with equal parts of muriate of ammonia, powdered savin, and burnt alum.

No. 23. Ointment for Malanders.

Mercurial ointment 1 ounce, sulphate of zinc 1 dram. Mix and apply daily, after washing and drying the part.

No. 24. Tar or Hoof Ointment.

Tar and tallow each, one pound, common turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; melt together.

For Dressing FEET, CRACKED HEELS, &c., linseed oil and wax.

No. 25. Astringent Ointment.

Tar 4 ounces, spirit of salt and verdigris each 1 ounce. Mix. For THRUSH, GREASE, GRAPES, CANKER, and LOO, in CATTLE.

For LOO, No. 19 is a specific.

No. 26. Ointment for Swollen Udder.

Marshmallow ointment four ounces, olive oil 1 ounce, oil of origanum 2 drams, camphor 2 drams. Mix. To be firmly rubbed on the affected part twice a day, after drawing the milk.

No. 27. Lotion for Strains, Tumors, &c.

Nitre and muriate of ammonia, each 1 ounce. Dissolve in a quart of hot water, and add two quarts of vinegar, with half a pint of alcohol.

No. 28. Embrocation for Strains, &c.

Olive oil 6 ounces, aqua ammonia (hartshorne) 2 ounces, oil of turpentine 1 ounce, oil of origanum 2 drams. Shake the bottle well before being used, and rub the part with it twice a day, till it becomes hot and tender. Let the animal have rest.

No. 29. Mixture or Wash for Grease, ULCERS, AND ALL FOUL SORES.

Sulphate of zinc 1 ounce, corrosive sublimate 1 dram, spirit of salt 4 drams, water 1 pint. Mix.

2. Sulphate of zinc 1 dram, tincture of opium 1 dram, water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Mix slowly.

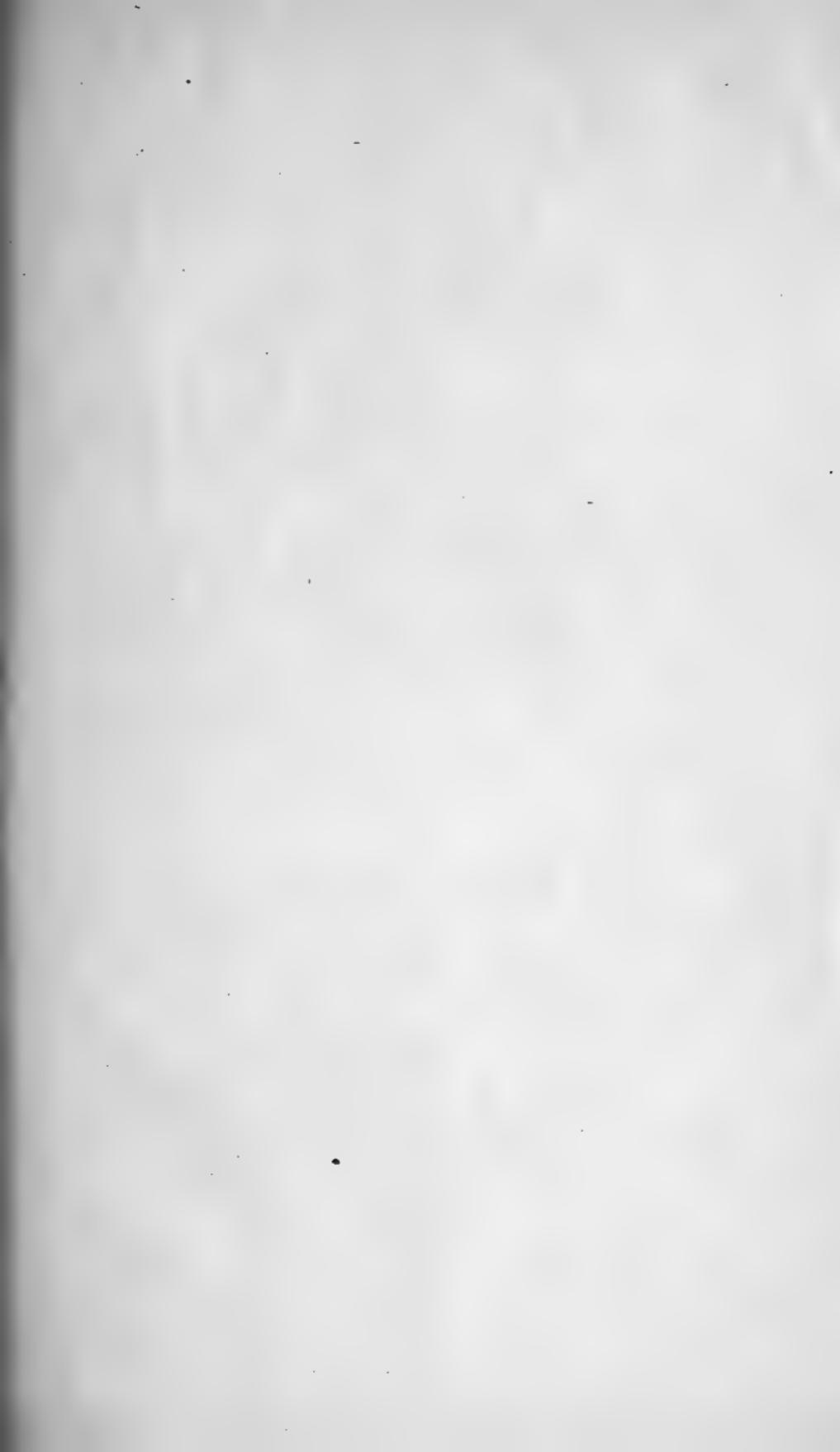
No. 30. Eye Lotion.

Sulphate of zinc 1 dram, water 1 pint, tincture of opium 1 dram. Mix and apply two or three times daily.

For DOGS, take infusion of green tea 3 ounces, tincture of opium $\frac{1}{2}$ dram, sugar of lead 2 drams, vitriol water $\frac{1}{2}$ dram.

No. 31. Carbolic Salve.

Dissolve together over the fire, 2 ounces of resin, 4 of beeswax, and 8 ounces of lard; stir well as the salve begins to cool, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of carbolic acid, mixing thoroughly. This is an invaluable dressing for all foul sores.





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